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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

VOLUME 66

NUMBER 13

CONTENTS

Page

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

1952-53 Cotton Exports From Pakistan Much Above Last Year........ 287
Consumption of Cotton in India Remains on High Level...... 302

FATS, OILS AND OILSEEDS

France May Develop New Textile From Castor Oil........... 295
Ceylon's Coconut Industry Outlook Not Favorable........... 298
U.S. Sesame Seed Imports Decline in 1952................. 298
French Morocco May Have Exportable Surplus of Linseed Oil........ 298
Portugal's Olive Oil Production Estimate Revised Upward... 299
Ecuador Seizes Hog Lard Stocks.......................... 300
U.K. Removes Controls on Production, Sale of Certain Fats and Oils........ 300
Greece to Export Olive Oil in Volume in 1953............. 301
Iran's Fats and Oils Output Up Slightly in 1952.......... 309
Yugoslavia's Fats and Oils Consumption in 1952........... 309
Thailand's Exports of Peanuts, Copra Cakes Up in 1952..... 310

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

Foreign Demand Appears Good for U.S. Beans in 1953........ 303
French 1952 Prune Crop Larger Than Forecast.............. 279
The Sugar Beet Situation in France...................... 291

FOREIGN TRADE

U.S. Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products During January, 1953........ 288

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

Review of 1952 Barley and Oats Production................ 281
Ceylon Imports Rice From New Sources..................... 292
Peru to Export Rice...................................... 293
Indochina Exports Less Rice in 1952...................... 294
Ecuadoran Rice Exports Deplete Stocks; Imports Expected... 295

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

World Hog Numbers Decrease............................... 276
Monthly Summary for Argentine Wool....................... 306
Uruguay Wool Market Report............................... 307
Argentine Meat Production Up; Exports Down............... 308
London Wool Auction Opens Strong......................... 309

TOBACCO

Canada Decreases Cigarette Tax; Increases Consumption..... 305

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

1952-53 World Coffee Production Forecast Higher........... 305

FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

MARCH 30, 1953

APR 2 1953
★ U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ★

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

LATE NEWS

The final estimate of the 1952-53 cotton crop in Yugoslavia places the harvested area at 17,900 acres and production at 2,500 bales (500 pounds gross). This compares with the 1951-52 corp of 39,000 harvested acres and a production of 5,000 bales.

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Cotton-growing experiments are being conducted this season in 5 different areas of Israel under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture. One of the major problems being studied is that of selecting the most effective insecticides for combating the various insects.

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Brazilian cotton was listed in error in a recent cable as among the export items for which 30 percent of foreign exchange receipts may be sold at the free market rate. Quotations published by this office for the past 3 weeks are being corrected, using the higher official exchange rate. The 30 percent applies correctly to cotton linters.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to persons in the U.S. needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

WORLD HOG NUMBERS DECREASE [1]

World hog numbers at the beginning of 1953 are estimated by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture at 301 million head, compared with 307 million head a year earlier. The decrease of 2 percent from last year's record total marks the first year of decline since 1946 and was largely the result of decreases in North America. World numbers are now 4 percent above the 1936-40 average.

Although there were some increases in Europe, Asia and South America, the rate of increase has slowed and it was not large enough to overcome decreases in the United States and Canada. Availability of other meats in plentiful supply and hog prices less attractive to producers in relation to feed prices in early 1952 was the principal cause for the decline during the past 12 months. Some tendency in early 1953 for feed grain prices to be lower in relation to hog prices may forestall further appreciable declines in 1953.

Hog numbers in the United States on January 1, 1953 were down 14 percent following the smaller spring and fall pig crops. The lower supply of pork had not brought about a corresponding price increase by the first of the year and lard prices also had continued to decline. The downturn in numbers probably will be halted during 1953, and hog numbers may be as large as this past January.

Canadian hog numbers decreased only 5 percent in comparison with the larger decrease in the United States, due largely to the more favorable feed grain situation. However, a December 1, 1952 survey in Canada of farmer intentions points to a reduction of about 20 percent in the spring pig crop and indicates a further fall in numbers a year hence as opposed to a leveling off in the United States.

In South America hog numbers increased slightly due to an increase of about 5 percent in Brazil, the leading hog-producing country in South America. Prices for pork products were favorable in relation to feed prices in late 1951 and early 1952 leading to an expansion of hog numbers in that country. Argentine hog numbers were down further due to the poor corn crop in 1951-52, and are now only 63 percent of the prewar average.

Hog numbers in Europe exceeded the prewar average last year and another small increase is estimated as of January 1, 1953, largely as a result of a more favorable feed situation and increased prices a year ago to those countires of Western Europe producing pork for export. Numbers in Belgium, Denmark, and the Netherlands are up about one-third over prewar.

Hog numbers in Asia are estimated to have made a 2 percent gain over last year and are now about 4 percent below prewar. There was considerable gain in the Philippines and numbers are now 25 percent above prewar. There also was a further gain in Taiwan, and a small increase is estimated in India.

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[1] A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

HOGS: Number in specified countries, averages 1936-40 and 1946-50, annual 1948-1953

Continent and country	Month of estimate 1/	Average		1948	1949	1950	1951	1952 2/	1953 2/
		1936-40	1946-50						
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada	Dec. 1 1/	4,078	5,542	5,381	4,604	5,413	5,419	5,498	5,237
El Salvador	July	559	3/ 325	348	-	-	1/ 419	-	-
Guatemala	July	213	3/ 394	374	-	415	-	-	-
Honduras	July	235	364	399	372	407	-	550	-
Mexico	Jan. 1	3/4/ 4,965	3/ 5,430	-	-	5,500	-	5,500	-
Nicaragua		3/ 250	250	-	-	300	-	350	-
United States	Jan. 1	48,352	57,563	54,590	56,257	58,852	62,852	63,582	54,632
Cuba	Dec. 31 1/	3/ 904	3/ 1,730	1,700	1,800	1,800	1,800	-	-
Dominican Republic	June	3/ 842	5/ 1,140	-	-	1,140	1,087	1,100	-
Estimated total		61,400	74,000	70,600	71,600	75,500	79,500	80,400	71,200
EUROPE									
Austria	Dec. 1 1/	3/ 2,849	6/ 1,558	6/ 1,724	6/ 1,618	6/ 1,927	2,780	2,700	2,850
Belgium	Jan. 1	1/ 1,005	6/ 886	6/ 648	6/ 912	1,361	1,234	1,427	1,360
Denmark	Jan.	2,997	2,033	1,604	1,944	3,120	3,616	3,229	3,906
Finland	Mar. 1	7/ 485	350	304	409	4/ 449	-	-	-
France	Fall 1/	7,034	6/ 5,714	6/ 5,678	6/ 6,424	6/ 6,747	6/ 6,824	6/ 7,222	6/ 7,154
Germany, Western	Dec. 1 1/	12,660	6/ 6,866	6/ 5,516	6/ 6,755	6/ 9,698	11,890	13,603	12,972
Greece	Dec. 31 1/	3/ 532	482	480	509	530	568	635	640
Ireland	June	978	543	457	675	645	558	719	-
Italy	Jan. 1	3,700	3,800	3,949	4,400	-	4,052	-	3,770
Luxembourg	Dec. 1 1/	148	100	100	106	110	100	-	-
Netherlands	Dec. 1 1/	1,725	1,187	937	1,158	1,795	2,273	2,110	2,300
Norway	June 20	393	321	248	419	422	386	418	-
Portugal	Dec. 31 1/	5/ 1,206	2/ 1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	Dec. 31 1/	5/ 4,944	3/ 5,122	-	5,568	-	-	5,575	-
Sweden	Summer	1,292	1,213	1,195	1,238	1,278	1,324	1,363	-
Switzerland	April	915	783	767	877	908	892	1,007	-
United Kingdom	June	4,380	2,309	2,151	2,823	2,986	3,891	4,962	-
Yugoslavia	Jan.	1/ 3,238	-	-	4,127	4,287	3,911	3,954	3,700
Total above		50,500	38,200	35,900	41,300	47,000	51,600	54,600	55,200
Other Europe		26,000	15,800	15,300	18,500	21,200	21,200	22,800	23,200
Estimated total		76,500	54,000	51,200	59,800	68,200	72,800	77,400	78,400
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	Jan. 1	5/ 32,300	13,000	12,000	15,000	19,000	24,100	26,700	-

ASIA									
British Malaya		746	397	444	452	475	476	504	-
Burma	Dec. 31 1/	538	3/ 323	402	-	-	-	-	-
China 8/	May	63,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	Jan. 1	5/ 2,777	-	-	-	3,713	3,709	4,173	4,200
Indonesia	Dec. 31 1/	3/ 1,199	3/ 1,188	-	-	1,234	1,350	-	-
Japan	Feb. 1	1/ 960	301	205	488	608	452	799	825
Korea-South	Dec. 31 1/	3/ 828	440	521	659	525	156	335	-
Philippine Islands	Jan. 1	3/ 4,398	3/ 3,300	-	3,533	3,899	4,159	4,449	5,500
Taiwan (Formosa)	Dec. 31 1/	1,803	976	1,006	1,167	1,362	1,620	2,262	2,400
Estimated total		83,900	74,200	73,500	74,900	76,400	76,600	78,700	80,300
SOUTH AMERICA									
Argentina	July	3/ 3,674	3,000	2,500	3,000	2,600	2,800	2,900	-
Brazil		3/ 23,224	24,400	24,500	24,500	25,000	1/ 26,059	-	1/ 29,000
Chile	June	3/ 420	3/ 590	572	600	600	625	650	-
Colombia	Dec. 31 1/	3/ 1,572	3/ 2,092	2,059	2,162	2,470	2,782	-	-
Ecuador		3/ 350	3/ 1,070	1,140	-	-	-	-	-
Peru		9/ 800	3/ 911	1/ 777	960	995	975	-	-
Uruguay	May	3/ 373	3/ 258	250	-	-	259	-	260
Estimated total		31,300	33,900	36,400	34,200	34,800	36,400	38,100	39,000
AFRICA									
Algeria	April	58	140	142	160	137	103	-	-
Nyasaland	Dec. 31 1/	65	3/ 75	-	80	91	45	-	-
French Morocco 10/	Dec. 31 1/	64	68	68	97	103	84	56	60
Madagascar 10/	Dec. 31 1/	578	406	410	400	405	406	296	-
Mozambique	Dec. 31 1/	70	64	60	68	82	75	79	-
Northern Rhodesia	Dec. 31 1/	29	48	58	43	47	50	50	52
Angola		5/ 410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Rhodesia	Dec. 31 1/	115	121	117	103	107	98	111	-
Tunisia	Dec. 31 1/	24	32	31	42	42	-	-	-
Union of South Africa	August	3/ 1,007	1,290	1,325	1,400	1,350	-	-	-
Estimated total		3,400	3,900	4,000	4,200	4,000	4,100	4,000	4,000
OCEANIA									
Australia	Mar. 31	1/ 1,242	1,255	1,255	1,196	1,123	1,134	1,022	1,000
New Zealand	Jan. 31	753	548	548	545	552	564	564	570
Estimated total		2,100	2,000	2,000	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,800	1,800
Estimated world total		290,900	255,000	249,700	261,600	279,800	295,400	307,100	301,400

1/ End of year estimates (October to December) included under following year for comparisons and totals. Thus for Canada the December 1947 estimate of 5,381,000 is shown under 1948. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Averages for 2 to 4 years only. 4/ June. 5/ Census or estimate for single year. 6/ Official statistics; may be underestimates of actual numbers. 7/ September. 8/ Includes China Proper (22 provinces), Manchuria, Jehol and Sinkiang (Turkestan). 9/ Year 1934. 10/ Number taxed only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, and other information. Data for countries having changed boundaries relate to present territory, unless otherwise noted. Totals include estimates for countries for which official statistics are unavailable.—March, 1953.

In Oceania, hog numbers decreased slightly as a result of a downward change in Australia because of smaller supplies and higher prices for feed.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

FRENCH 1952 PRUNE CROP LARGER THAN FORECAST

The 1952 preliminary estimate for dried prune production in France has been revised upward to 4,200 short tons compared with 7,500 in 1951 and 6,800 in 1950. The estimate is 21 percent below the 10-year (1941-50) average of 5,300 tons and 51 percent below the 5-year (1946-50) average of 8,600 tons.

The quality of the 1952 pack was very good with a heavier percentage of large size prunes than had been expected last fall. Large size for French prunes should not be confused with large size California prunes, because French prunes as a rule run to smaller sizes than those of California. The entire French 1952 pack was sold out for all practical purposes by March 1953. According to available information only a few tons of French prunes from the 1952 pack were exported.

The importation of foreign prunes was again on the limited side due to the inability of old-line French importers to obtain import permits and foreign exchange. The demand for United States fruit is good, especially for large sizes; but, dollar credits are difficult to obtain. There have been some imports but it is reported that most of them were accomplished through barter deals by firms not normally dealing in dried furits. It is reported that the few United States prunes available were quoted about as follows: 33/44's - $20.45 per 110 pounds packed in 27.5 pound boxes and 44/55's at $20.20, all c.i.f. French ports, French import statistics for the 1952-53 season are not yet available; however, United States export statistics for September 1952 to February 1, 1953 show 2,268 tons of prunes were exported to France. It is possible that some United States prunes exported to other Western European countries may have later been sent to France.

PRUNES, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1952 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Argentina	Australia	Balkan 1/ countries	Chile	France
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:					
1941-50	4,500	2,800	16,800	2,300	5,300
1946-50	5,800	2,700	17,800	3,100	8,600
Annual:					
1946	4,800	3,000	15,200	2,600	4,100
1947	6,300	2,200	12,200	2,900	11,000
1948	5,200	3,600	17,000	3,600	8,100
1949	6,000	2,200	26,000	3,100	13,200
1950	6,600	2,500	18,500	3,400	6,800
1951 2/	5,000	3,100	25,000	3,300	7,500
1952 2/	3,900	2,700	19,000	5,500	3/ 4,200

Year	South Africa	Foreign total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:				
1941-50	1,400	33,100	187,600	220,700
1946-50	1,600	39,600	181,900	221,500
Annual:				
1946	1,600	31,300	222,200	253,500
1947	1,900	36,500	200,200	236,700
1948	1,900	39,400	177,400	216,800
1949	1,800	52,300	160,200	212,500
1950	500	38,300	149,600	187,900
1951 2/	3/ 1,700	3/ 45,600	180,200	3/ 225,800
1952 2/	3/ 3,000	3/ 38,300	137,300	3/ 175,600

1/ Includes Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Revised.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, results of office research and other information.

UNITED STATES: Exports of dried prunes, 1952-53 with comparisons

(Crop year, September-August)

Country	Average		Annual		
	1941/42 1950/51	1946/47 1950/51	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Austria	604	1,208	0	242	0
Belgium	2,233	4,007	2,160	3,920	765
Denmark	186	371	161	120	1
Finland	7	14	2	6,213	1
France	216	394	960	1,733	2,268
Germany	13,294	26,587	2,728	9,160	29
Ireland	292	360	8	726	3
Italy	1,005	1,658	1,045	2,981	652
Netherlands	1,176	2,055	4,548	7,451	951
Norway	255	153	36	6,492	15
Sweden	2,801	4,003	5,019	1,992	1,696
Switzerland	793	700	663	1,248	335
United Kingdom	27,820	15,625	22	3,370	0
Other Europe	883	358	40	494	123
Total Europe	51,565	57,493	17,392	46,142	6,839
Canada	9,907	7,015	5,986	6,461	2,788
Others	8,161	9,215	3,837	6,345	2,133
Total	69,633	73,723	27,215	58,948	11,760

1/ 5 months, September through January.

Compiled from official sources of the Bureau of the Census.

REVIEW OF 1952 BARLEY AND OATS PRODUCTION

The 1952 world production of barley and oats is estimated at 133 million short tons, based on the latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. This third estimate of the world total shows a small net increase over the previous estimate published in Foreign Crops and Markets, January 19, 1953. Production of the 2 grains combined on a tonnage basis is 3 percent above the 1951 total and about 16 percent above the small 1945-49 average. This would be one of the largest combined outturns of record. Substantially increased barley production, more than offsetting a decline in oats, accounts for the high level of the current crop.

Barley production, now estimated at 2,750 million bushels, is 7 percent above the 1951 total of 2,575 million and 26 percent above the low level of 2,175 million bushels in 1945-49. Increases were general, with some increase over the 1951 production in every continent and substantial increases over the prewar and postwar averages in all. In contrast with the increase for barley, overall oats production of 4,190 million bushels shows a slight reduction from the 1951 total and is 4 percent below the prewar average.

In North America barley production of 525 million bushels in 1952 was slightly above the 1951 outturn despite a net acreage reduction. Increased acreage and higher yields in Canada more than offset the smaller United States crop resulting from a substantial reduction in barley acreage. Production of oats for the continent is estimated at 1,738 million bushels compared with 1,814 million in 1951. The reduction was mainly due to reduced yields in the United States which offset an increase of 6 percent in acreage. Yields in Canada were a little above those of a year ago but not enough to offset a reduction in acreage.

Production of these grains in Europe shows little change from the 1951 total, with a 5 percent increase in barley offsetting a reduction in oats. Barley production of 810 million bushels compares with 770 million bushels in 1951 and is 35 percent above the low level of 1945-49. The 1952 production of oats for Continental Europe is estimated at 1,410 million bushels. That compares with the 1951 crop of 1,455 million and the prewar average of 1,608 million bushels. It is, however, well above the low level of 1945-49.

Production of these grains in the Soviet Union appears to be slightly larger than in 1951 though still considerably below the prewar level. The reduction from prewar is mainly attributed to reduction of acreage seeded to these grains.

Production in Asia is larger than in 1951 for both barley and oats. Outturns were also somewhat above the prewar average. Record crops in Turkey account for the bulk of the increase from that of a year ago. Increases over the prewar period are widespread.

Both barley and oats outturns were larger in Africa. Barley, in particular, was up to a new record and was 38 percent above the 1945-49 average. Production of oats was slightly above the 1951 crop as well as above average.

South America has near-record outturns of barley and oats largely as a result of the good crops harvested in Argentina this season. Barley production, tentatively estimated at 46 million bushels, would be second only to the large crop of 1946-47. Oats production of about 70 million bushels would also be one of the largest of record.

(Continued on Page 301)

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1950-52 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average		1950	1951	1952 4/	Average		1950	1951	1952 4/	Average		1950	1951	1952 4/
	1935-39	1945-49				1935-39	1945-49				1935-39	1945-49			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	4,291	6,717	6,625	7,840	8,477	20.7	21.5	25.9	31.3	34.4	88,882	144,688	171,393	245,218	291,379
Mexico	374	457	568	-	-	10.6	13.2	13.1	-	-	3,960	6,032	7,440	-	-
United States	10,817	10,713	11,153	9,436	8,264	22.1	25.5	27.2	26.9	27.5	238,622	273,306	303,533	254,287	227,008
Estimated total 5/	15,480	17,890	18,350	17,800	17,240	-	-	-	-	-	331,000	424,000	482,000	507,000	525,000
EUROPE															
Austria	401	293	330	370	370	32.6	24.3	34.8	35.1	33.8	13,087	7,127	11,500	13,000	12,500
Belgium	74	198	207	218	241	48.2	47.4	58.0	56.9	57.4	3,570	9,388	12,000	12,400	13,825
Denmark	946	1,079	1,222	1,283	1,397	55.9	59.6	60.7	63.3	70.8	52,881	64,345	74,180	81,160	98,890
Finland	280	346	325	330	340	28.2	24.6	28.3	30.3	29.1	7,900	8,500	9,200	10,000	9,900
France	1,897	2,019	2,378	2,518	2,671	27.9	26.0	30.4	30.4	29.7	53,004	52,500	72,200	76,450	79,210
Western Germany	6/ 2,005	1,288	1,520	1,640	1,747	6/ 39.4	34.0	44.5	48.7	46.2	6/ 79,000	43,740	67,600	79,870	80,700
Greece	525	453	510	516	531	17.8	16.2	18.0	20.5	18.5	9,365	7,359	9,190	10,560	9,800
Ireland	118	147	125	167	229	45.9	45.8	48.0	49.7	48.5	5,413	6,739	6,000	8,300	11,100
Italy	475	603	619	620	626	20.9	15.7	21.8	20.0	19.5	9,950	9,467	13,510	12,400	12,190
Netherlands	107	139	170	162	173	55.5	51.4	62.9	59.6	64.6	5,934	7,147	10,700	9,650	11,180
Norway	143	99	103	135	158	38.2	40.5	44.2	41.7	43.7	5,467	4,014	4,550	5,630	6,910
Portugal	320	322	359	378	385	12.8	11.9	16.5	16.6	15.7	4,100	3,835	5,930	6,280	6,050
Spain	7/ 4,549	3,979	3,820	3,815	3,900	7/ 21.3	21.0	18.1	25.8	26.2	7/ 97,059	83,528	69,000	98,425	102,330
Sweden	252	226	232	272	380	39.5	36.5	41.6	41.9	41.4	9,951	8,252	9,650	11,400	15,750
Switzerland	13	66	48	48	50	33.1	41.6	44.8	45.8	43.9	430	2,745	2,150	2,200	2,195
United Kingdom	934	2,120	1,778	1,908	2,281	39.2	43.3	44.9	47.4	44.3	36,596	91,895	79,850	90,490	101,140
Yugoslavia	1,045	-	-	-	-	18.0	-	-	-	-	18,800	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	14,100	14,370	14,810	15,450	16,570	-	-	-	-	-	413,000	428,000	474,000	548,000	590,000
Other Europe, estimated total 8/	9,210	7,860	8,220	8,300	8,670	-	-	-	-	-	253,000	173,000	211,000	222,000	220,000
Estimated total, all Europe 5/	23,310	22,230	23,030	23,750	25,240	-	-	-	-	-	666,000	601,000	685,000	770,000	810,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	26,600	19,800	21,500	-	-	16.0	13.7	15.1	-	-	425,000	272,000	325,000	-	-

ASIA															
Iran	6/ 1,545	1,687	1,977	1,873	1,977	6/ 23.1	22.0	18.6	17.6	19.5	6/ 35,728	37,157	36,740	33,000	38,600
Iraq	6/ 1,932	1,901	2,470	2,500	-	6/ 12.2	15.5	15.0	13.8	-	23,635	29,502	37,000	34,500	34,500
Lebanon	9/	52	44	44	28	9/	22.4	15.9	12.5	25.0	9/	1,165	700	550	700
Syria	9/ 793	867	-	-	-	9/ 19.4	12.8	-	-	-	15,386	11,135	9,200	-	-
Turkey	4,592	4,235	4,700	5,089	5,680	20.9	16.2	20.0	24.4	25.9	96,129	68,675	94,020	124,000	146,970
China	6/ 16,000	15,521	-	-	-	6/ 21.7	20.8	-	-	-	6/ 347,000	322,244	-	-	-
Manchuria	6/ 353	250	-	-	-	6/ 18.3	22.2	-	-	-	6/ 6,462	5,550	-	-	-
India 10/	6/ 5,793	6,900	7,654	7,694	7,800	6/ 15.6	15.4	13.5	14.2	12.8	6/ 90,253	106,255	103,000	109,000	100,000
Pakistan 10/	6/ 486	547	562	571	532	6/ 14.5	12.7	12.8	13.1	12.0	6/ 7,047	6,922	7,200	7,500	6,400
Japan	1,888	2,137	2,520	2,420	2,318	38.7	26.2	31.8	41.3	42.8	73,113	56,046	80,200	100,000	99,100
Korea	2,670	2,000	-	-	-	19.5	17.5	-	-	-	52,096	35,000	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	37,860	37,870	39,050	39,340	40,360	-	-	-	-	-	771,000	700,000	730,000	780,000	810,000
AFRICA															
Algeria	3,051	2,227	2,740	2,934	3,170	10.9	12.6	13.9	8.9	14.5	33,132	28,120	38,000	26,000	46,000
Egypt	276	260	130	125	135	38.8	33.1	34.6	38.4	40.7	10,697	8,605	4,500	4,800	5,500
French Morocco	4,448	3,728	4,850	4,650	5,150	12.0	12.7	10.3	15.9	11.1	53,279	47,322	50,000	74,000	57,000
Tunisia	1,182	1,257	934	741	1,829	7.7	6.3	9.9	4.3	8.8	9,048	7,901	9,200	3,220	16,080
Union of South Africa	6/ 86	105	-	-	-	6/ 18.1	16.6	-	-	-	1,555	1,740	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	10,310	8,980	10,280	10,190	12,340	-	-	-	-	-	121,000	107,000	122,000	128,000	148,000
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	1,286	1,693	1,432	870	2,075	17.6	21.0	24.5	17.8	22.2	22,586	35,576	35,020	15,500	46,000
Chile	184	132	125	150	165	27.4	30.5	33.2	38.9	41.4	5,041	4,030	4,150	5,830	6,830
Uruguay	44	65	68	52	62	14.8	13.0	16.6	15.8	17.1	649	846	1,130	820	1,060
Estimated total 5/	2,140	2,660	2,480	2,010	3,210	-	-	-	-	-	38,000	53,000	54,000	37,000	68,000
OCEANIA															
Australia	648	868	1,079	1,118	1,238	18.0	19.4	22.1	20.4	28.2	11,651	16,854	23,800	22,830	34,930
New Zealand	24	56	46	50	-	39.7	39.7	43.0	45.4	-	952	2,223	1,980	2,270	2,600
Total	672	924	1,125	1,168	1,293	-	-	-	-	-	12,603	19,077	25,780	25,100	37,530
Estimated world total 5/	116,370	110,350	115,820	115,760	121,680	-	-	-	-	-	2,365,000	2,175,000	2,425,000	2,575,000	2,750,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow: thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1952 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1952 and ended early in 1953. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production, are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Average of less than 5 years. 7/ Figure for 1935 only. 8/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania. 9/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 10/ Figures for the period shown are not strictly comparable throughout, since figures for 1950-52 include allowances for non-reporting areas, which were not included for earlier periods shown, but were included in estimated total for Asia.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1950-52 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average		1950	1951	1952 4/	Average		1950	1951	1952 4/	Average		1950	1951	1952 4/
	1935-39	1945-49				1935-39	1945-49				1935-39	1945-49			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada 5/	13,246	12,021	11,575	11,897	11,062	25.5	28.4	36.3	41.0	42.2	338,071	341,612	419,930	488,191	466,805
Mexico	29	108	198	-	-	16.0	19.9	20.6	-	-	465	2,152	4,075	-	-
United States	35,761	40,184	40,733	36,525	38,643	29.2	34.3	34.6	36.2	32.8	1,045,329	1,376,527	1,410,464	1,321,288	1,268,280
Estimated total 6/	49,040	52,310	52,510	48,620	49,900	-	-	-	-	-	1,384,000	1,720,000	1,835,000	1,814,000	1,739,000
EUROPE															
Austria	686	534	544	544	545	41.9	32.6	30.3	46.2	50.1	28,746	17,424	16,500	25,150	27,300
Belgium	548	518	441	403	413	74.7	73.1	79.1	80.8	75.3	40,946	37,888	34,890	32,550	31,100
Denmark	932	822	683	677	-	75.3	82.5	84.1	86.2	-	70,205	67,820	57,460	58,350	66,620
Finland	1,030	931	1,175	1,175	1,150	43.7	37.9	44.3	47.2	47.0	45,000	35,275	52,000	55,500	54,000
France	8,089	6,110	5,814	5,614	5,513	40.7	36.3	39.2	45.3	41.3	329,304	221,821	227,690	254,120	227,540
Western Germany	7/ 3,370	2,892	2,862	2,850	2,750	7/ 57.7	50.0	61.1	70.2	65.5	7/194,500	144,500	175,000	200,000	180,000
Greece	350	312	363	377	377	24.3	19.4	22.8	25.6	21.3	8,510	6,058	8,270	9,650	8,040
Ireland	571	819	640	650	630	68.8	58.7	59.4	63.1	63.5	39,265	48,040	38,000	41,000	40,000
Italy	1,062	1,138	1,168	1,142	1,148	35.9	26.8	32.9	30.7	30.5	38,150	30,513	38,420	35,107	35,000
Luxembourg	65	54	57	51	52	44.8	43.9	42.8	52.9	52.9	2,910	2,370	2,440	2,700	2,750
Netherlands	360	378	348	379	377	71.6	63.8	75.6	89.3	89.3	25,769	24,125	26,300	33,840	33,660
Norway	212	195	192	191	198	61.0	57.1	64.5	61.4	57.4	12,940	11,137	12,390	11,730	11,370
Portugal	865	728	810	790	750	12.0	11.3	12.0	12.8	12.6	10,350	8,255	9,740	10,100	9,420
Spain	8/ 1,848	1,566	1,540	1,550	1,470	8/ 21.3	22.0	22.6	24.0	25.6	8/ 39,369	34,390	34,860	37,200	37,680
Sweden	1,641	1,300	1,241	1,237	1,276	53.1	44.6	49.2	46.1	46.2	87,198	58,000	61,000	57,050	59,000
Switzerland	28	86	60	60	63	56.9	64.7	64.2	74.8	68.9	1,593	5,568	3,850	4,490	4,340
United Kingdom	2,430	3,443	3,105	2,857	2,882	57.0	59.5	60.7	64.1	67.3	138,628	204,692	188,440	183,120	194,040
Yugoslavia	893	-	-	-	-	24.5	-	-	-	-	21,900	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 6/	24,980	22,770	21,950	21,450	21,180	-	-	-	-	-	1,135,000	980,000	1,005,000	1,075,000	1,040,000
Other Europe, estimated total 9/	11,110	9,250	9,660	9,750	9,780	-	-	-	-	-	473,000	313,000	360,000	380,000	370,000
Estimated total, all Europe 6/	36,090	32,020	31,610	31,200	30,960	-	-	-	-	-	1,608,000	1,293,000	1,365,000	1,455,000	1,410,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	49,500	35,100	37,000	-	-	23.5	20.5	20.3	-	-	1,165,000	721,000	750,000	-	-

ASIA															
Syria	10/ 24	22	-	-	-	10/ 27.6	26.1	-	-	-	10/ 662	574	-	-	-
Turkey	636	642	750	762	885	26.6	21.8	29.0	31.6	31.1	16,893	14,000	21,740	24,110	27,560
China	7/ 2,600	2,365	-	-	-	7/ 23.1	21.7	-	-	-	7/ 60,000	51,335	-	-	-
Japan	310	227	215	193	208	37.0	28.3	43.3	50.0	45.7	11,481	6,431	9,300	9,650	9,510
Korea	7/ 242	-	-	-	-	7/ 11.2	-	-	-	-	7/ 2,718	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 6/	4,010	3,930	4,130	4,170	4,260	-	-	-	-	-	96,000	84,000	96,000	103,000	106,000
AFRICA															
Algeria	465	420	460	425	445	23.4	18.3	22.7	21.0	22.1	10,859	7,694	10,450	8,920	9,820
French Morocco	104	95	146	133	141	26.5	25.0	20.9	25.3	30.0	2,751	2,376	3,050	3,360	4,230
Tunisia	84	70	74	67	52	19.9	13.7	23.2	20.6	16.0	1,674	958	1,720	1,380	830
Union of South Africa	7/ 544	756	-	-	-	7/ 12.8	11.1	-	-	-	6,966	8,415	-	-	-
Estimated total 6/	1,210	1,360	1,360	1,350	1,340	-	-	-	-	-	22,000	20,000	24,000	23,000	24,000
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	1,974	1,709	1,560	1,033	2,070	25.4	28.0	32.4	29.2	33.8	50,182	47,782	50,500	30,200	70,000
Chile	279	216	245	244	270	27.5	24.6	24.6	31.3	30.9	7,670	5,310	6,030	7,640	8,330
Uruguay	213	172	158	131	145	14.6	16.5	15.2	19.8	18.3	3,100	2,840	2,400	2,600	2,660
Estimated total 6/	2,490	2,130	2,000	1,450	2,530	-	-	-	-	-	62,000	57,000	60,000	41,000	82,000
OCEANIA															
Australia	1,593	1,860	1,760	2,360	2,660	14.7	17.9	17.8	18.3	20.1	23,351	33,249	31,400	43,130	53,440
New Zealand	63	61	36	48	-	56.2	60.1	63.6	64.4	-	3,539	3,669	2,290	3,090	2,500
Total	1,656	1,921	1,796	2,408	2,701	-	-	-	-	-	26,890	36,918	33,690	46,220	55,940
Estimated world total 6/	144,000	128,770	130,410	126,200	128,690	-	-	-	-	-	4,365,000	3,930,000	4,165,000	4,210,000	4,190,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow: thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1952 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1952 and ended early in 1953. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods.
4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds.
6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown.
7/ Average of less than 5 years. 8/ Figure for 1935 only. 9/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania. 10/ Includes estimate for Lebanon, and is, therefore, not strictly comparable with estimates shown for later years.

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1952-53 COTTON EXPORTS FROM PAKISTAN MUCH ABOVE LAST YEAR

Exports of raw cotton from Pakistan during August-December 1952 totaled 367,000 bales (500 pounds gross), a substantial increase over the 214,000 bales exported during these months in 1951, according to Henry W. Spielman, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Karachi. Of the total exports during the first 5 months of the current season, 112,000 bales were shipped to Japan, 74,000 bales to China, 46,000 bales to the Soviet Union, and 32,000 bales to France, compared with 31,000 bales, 49,000 bales insignificant quantities, and 20,000 bales, respectively, to these countries during the comparable period a year earlier. Despite large exports during late 1951-52 and thus far in 1952-53, stocks of cotton in Pakistan are still on a very high level as a result of a substantial carry-over (350,000 bales of 500 pounds gross) from last season and the large 1952-53 crop.

The Government of Pakistan has for some time intensified its efforts to stimulate exports of cotton. Substantial amounts were bought during the latter part of 1951-52 under a government-support program and later sold for export at large discounts. During the current season, export taxes have been either removed or sharply reduced on the various types of cotton (see February 23, 1953, issue of *Foreign Crops and Markets*).

Announcement has recently been made of a decision to establish barter trade, under which Pakistan's exportable commodities, especially raw cotton, might be exchanged for machinery, iron and steel, chemicals, drugs and medicines, dyes, yarn, etc. Special emphasis is being given to liquidating the stocks of old cotton now held by the Cotton Board. Apparently, it is not intended that barter arrangements should affect the import and export trade of various commodities through normal trade channels but may merely implement such trade. It now appears that the bulk of exports from the 1952-53 cotton crop may be handled through the usual channels (rather than barter), although all barter proposals, irrespective of the commodities involved, apparently may be favorably considered, provided it would be beneficial to receive the products that would be imported under such arrangements.

Consumption of raw cotton in Pakistan appears to be on a higher level than in 1951-52 when a total of 175,000 bales were consumed. Present indications point to a 1952-53 consumption of about 205,000 bales, consisting of 165,000 bales of mill consumption and 40,000 bales of extra-factory consumption.

With respect to the 1952-53 crop, the third official estimate places production at 1,098,000 bales (500 pounds gross)--970,000 bales of American-type cotton and 128,000 bales of Desi (Asiatic) cotton. This is an increase of 9 and 11 percents, respectively, over the third official estimate for 1951-52. In past years the third official estimate has been considerably lower than the final estimate. The 1951-52 crop is currently estimated at about 1,350,000 bales.

U. S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING JANUARY 1953 1/

United States exports of agricultural products during January 1953, the seventh month of fiscal 1952-53, amounted in value to only $268,788,000, a reduction of 29 percent compared with the $377,753,000 worth exported during the corresponding month of 1952, and of 17 percent compared with the seasons's peak to date of $322,707,000 in December 1952.

The country's exports of all commodities, agricultural as well as nonagricultural, were valued during the month under review at $1,263,969,000 compared with $1,240,315,000 in the same month a year earlier, an overall increase of 2 percent. Thus, the decline in January exports of farm products was more than offset by an increase in exports of commodities in the nonagricultural group. Agricultural products constituted 21 percent of the total outward movement during the month under review compared with 30 percent in the same month last year.

On a dollar value basis, wheat and wheat flour figured as the nation's most important agricultural export in January, although shipments abroad were valued at only $73,154,000 compared with $94,179,000 in January 1952, representing a reduction of 22 percent. Second place went to cotton, the month's exports of which were valued at only $53,874,000 compared with $146,840,000 in January a year ago, a decline of 63 percent. Corn continued to hold third place, sales abroad being valued at $29,771,000, an increase of 79 percent compared with the $16,648,000 worth exported in January 1952. Exports of leaf tobacco, the fourth most important item in our January agricultural exports, were valued at $19,892,000 against $20,777,000 a year earlier, a decline of 4 percent.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding feature of the January agricultural exports compared with those for the same month a year ago were the large reductions in exports of butter, condensed milk, dried eggs, pork, lard, cotton, apples, dried prunes, grain sorghums, wheat, shelled peanuts, soybean oil, field and garden seeds, bright flue-cured tobacco, dried beans and peas, and white potatoes. Equally outstanding, however, were the very large increases in exports of evaporated milk, tallow, grapefruit, oranges, raisins and currants, corn, milled rice, and soybeans. Also deserving of note were the substantial increases in exports of nonfat dry milk solids, beef and veal, pears, canned fruits, and barley.

With respect to agricultural imports, receipts from abroad during January 1953 were valued at $382,433,000, a reduction of 13 percent compared with the $437,385,000 worth imported during January last year, and of 7 percent compared with the season's peak to date of $411,172,000 in December 1952. The country's imports of all commodities, agricultural as well as nonagricultural, were valued at $913,585,000 in January this year compared with $914,871,000 in the same month last year.

1/ More complete details than presented in this summary will be published in U. S. Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products for January 1953, available on request from Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected agricultural products during January 1952 and 1953

Commodity exported	Unit	January Quantity 1952	January Quantity 1953	January Value 1952	January Value 1953
				1,000	1,000
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Butter	Lb.	120	32	105	25
Cheese	Lb.	318	277	161	141
Milk, condensed	Lb.	6,856	2,334	1,480	589
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	3,663	3,495	1,859	1,966
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	1,639	2,706	286	520
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	5,731	8,956	898	1,492
Eggs, dried	Lb.	797	130	308	85
Beef and veal, total 1/	Lb.	660	877	318	271
Pork, total 1/	Lb.	10,337	8,605	2,391	1,775
Horse meat	Lb.	1,627	1,608	180	279
Lard	Lb.	96,445	50,867	16,438	5,071
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	47,706	60,813	4,341	3,738
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd, excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	699	304	146,840	53,874
Apples, fresh	Lb.	28,339	5,257	1,341	475
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	10,290	12,524	355	472
Oranges, fresh	Lb.	38,712	40,092	1,941	1,769
Pears, fresh	Lb.	2,381	3,421	171	310
Prunes, dried	Lb.	10,139	5,632	1,118	950
Raisins and currants	Lb.	28,297	35,965	2,373	2,523
Fruits, canned	Lb.	8,074	9,826	1,377	1,570
Fruit juices	Gal.	1,729	1,718	1,386	1,835
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	571	988	965	1,790
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	359	386	879	969
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	8,503	16,035	16,648	29,771
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	5,406	0	9,210	0
Rice, milled (excl. paddy)	Lb.	85,944	196,950	7,134	20,089
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	41,297	30,873	87,180	65,183
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	1,374	1,525	6,053	7,107
Flour, not wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	172	165	946	864
Hops	Lb.	1,929	1,701	1,552	1,202
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.	109	68	40	37
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	1,135	3,511	3,494	10,257
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	17,761	2,673	2,680	358
Soybean flour, edible	Lb.	379	314	34	28
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	3,235	1,825	944	855
Tobacco, bright flue-cured	Lb.	27,813	24,129	17,480	16,505
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	5,926	6,468	3,297	3,387
Beans, dried	Lb.	37,078	30,123	2,131	2,503
Peas, dried	Lb.	4,933	4,004	351	340
Potatoes, white	Lb.	30,360	6,754	1,148	233
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	9,370	8,785	1,248	1,199
Total above				349,081	242,407
Food exported for relief, etc.				548	1,195
Other agricultural products				28,124	25,186
Total agricultural				377,753	268,788
Total all commodities				1,240,315	1,263,969

1/ Product weight.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption of selected agricultural products during January 1952 and 1953

Commodity imported	Unit	January			
		Quantity		Value	
SUPPLEMENTARY		1952	1953	1952	1953
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.	3	31	892	2,315
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	1	0	403	0
Casein and lactarene	Lb.	2,642	6,130	675	792
Cheese	Lb.	4,895	6,982	2,115	2,885
Hides and skins	Lb.	12,209	12,151	5,120	4,953
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.	9,078	12,172	2,973	4,233
Wool, unmfd,excl. free, etc.	Lb.	31,813	34,704	31,278	24,926
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton,unmfd.,excl.linters (480 lb.)	Bale	15	25	3,147	5,043
Jute and jute butts,unmfd.(2,240 lb.)	Ton	1	11	459	1,655
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	91	166	319	551
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,043	916	1,558	1,474
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.	4,396	4,265	484	494
Barley malt	Lb.	3,834	4,038	229	250
Hops	Lb.	427	123	460	169
Almonds, shelled	Lb.	132	1,222	62	442
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled ...	Lb.	15	0	2	0
Cashew nuts	Lb.	3,448	3,850	1,546	1,778
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.	10,621	6,549	1,458	967
Castor beans	Lb.	17,498	20,164	1,776	1,752
Copra	Lb.	69,361	53,166	5,107	4,340
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	0
Coconut oil	Lb.	7,173	10,846	800	1,363
Palm oil	Lb.	16,801	2,935	3,741	291
Tung oil	Lb.	998	0	327	0
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	257	307	25,749	33,282
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	21,601	67,459	4,431	4,850
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	6,616	6,695	4,270	4,395
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	1,305	1,365	2,488	2,339
Potatoes, white	Lb.	22,049	29,401	951	1,098
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	45,325	41,308	3,025	3,315
COMPLEMENTARY					
Wool, unmfd., free in bond	Lb.	10,674	28,514	6,629	14,044
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	3,692	3,505	4,166	4,312
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	261,511	242,116	134,546	123,063
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	72,734	72,868	19,271	20,084
Tea	Lb.	7,981	10,466	3,521	4,376
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	5,225	7,808	4,638	5,699
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	20	13	10,022	3,187
Rubber, crude	Lb.	186,554	142,838	80,393	35,465
Total above				369,031	320,182
Other agricultural products				68,354	62,251
Total agricultural products				437,385	382,433
Total all commodities				914,871	913,585

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

On a dollar value basis, agricultural products constituted 42 percent of the total imports compared with 48 percent in the corresponding month a year ago. As usual, such commodities as coffee, wool, rubber and sugar constituted the principal agricultural imports.

On a quantitative basis, the January 1953 imports, compared with those for the same month last year, reveal large reductions in imports of hops, Brazil nuts, coconut meat, copra, palm oil, tung oil, tomatoes, coffee, sisal and rubber, and substantial reductions in imports of olives in brine, and bananas. In striking contrast with these reductions, the figures show very large increases in imports of dutiable cattle, casein and lactarene, cheese, canned and corned beef, wool, cotton, jute, shelled almonds, castor beans, coconut oil, sugar, molasses, white potatoes, tea and spices. Substantial increases are noted for apples, barley malt, cashew nuts and cocoa or cacao beans.

United States agricultural imports exceeded agricultural exports in value by $113,645,000 in January this year compared with $59,632,000 in the same month a year ago. During December 1952, the value of the nation's agricultural imports exceeded that of its agricultural exports by $88,465,000.-----By Leo J. Schaben.

THE SUGAR BEET SITUATION IN FRANCE

For some time there has been considerable discussion in the Paris press concerning the large alcohol surplus which has resulted from over-production of sugar beets. The postwar plan under which the government guaranteed to buy alcohol made from surplus beets expired in 1951, but its provisions were unofficially recognized as government policy in 1952.

Recent intense activity on the part of sugar beet growers, distillers and sugar manufacturers to persuade the government to agree to a new 4-year plan has been countered by a newspaper campaign against the continuation of these subsidies. The cost of the subsidies, the large stocks of alcohol on hand, and the improbability of creating new domestic outlets for alcohol have been high lighted.

To provide sugar needs for Metropolitan France and the overseas territories which approximates an annual 1.5 million short tons, raw value, about 865,000 acres of sugar beets must be grown. It is estimated that the acreage for alcohol from sugar beets need not exceed 74,000 acres so that the total area needed for sugar beet cultivation does not exceed 939,000 acres, while actually some 1,038,000 acres were devoted to this crop in 1952. The Ministries of Economic Affairs, Finance, Industry and Agriculture have agreed that sugar beet production should be determined by sugar and alcohol requirements. However, they have estimated that the area cultivated might be maintained at about 988,000 acres and the government would be required to find an export market for the additional sugar produced.

CEYLON IMPORTS RICE FROM NEW SOURCES [1]

Rice imports into Ceylon in 1952 of 895 million pounds were slightly larger than the 887 million pounds of the year before. Ceylon obtained as much as two-fifths, or 364 million pounds, of that volume from countries other than the traditional sources of supply. Historically, Burma and Thailand have been the main countries from which Ceylon has imported rice.

The United States was the principal alternate source, followed by China, Indochina, and Latin American countries. In contrast with 94 percent of the total being imported from Burma in 1951, last year only 56 percent of the total came from that country, and a relatively small quantity was imported from Thailand. The decline in imports from those countries was due to the initiation of their policy early in 1952 of not allocating all the surpluses from the 1951-52 rice crops to the importing countries as they had in postwar years, thus limiting export availabilities.

CEYLON: Rice imports by country of origin, average 1935-39, annual 1948-52

Country of Origin	Average 1935-39	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Burma	1/ 985	674	610	897	831	497
Thailand	202	23	119	139	0	34
Indochina	23	0	0	0	0	63
Brazil	2/	39	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	2/	0	0	3/	56	13
China	2/	0	0	0	0	80
United States	2/	0	0	0	0	134
Egypt	0	181	111	62	0	0
Other countries in America	2/	0	0	0	0	22
Other countries	8	0	4/ 49	3/	0	52
Total	1,218	917	889	1,098	887	895

1/ Burma and British India. 2/ If any, included in other countries.
3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ From Italy.

Source: Ceylon Customs Returns.

All of the imports from China were entered during November and December of 1952. Ceylon's rice imports by countries of origin in the 3 months of the last quarter were as follows (in million pounds): October, from Burma, 23; November, from Burma 18, China, 40, Indochina, 17, Iran 0.8, and other foreign countries in America, 22; December, from United States 60, Burma 38, and China 40; total during the quarter 259.

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[1] A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Ceylon in postwar years has imported an average of approximately 400,000 long tons (900 million pounds) of rice annually. In 1953, more than two-thirds of that amount, or 270,000 tons (605 million pounds), are to be secured under a long-term trade agreement with Red China. Allocations granted by Burma so far for the first half of 1953 are 60,000 tons (134 million pounds) on a Government-to-Government basis, and 30,000 tons (67 million pounds) in private trade. The Ceylon Government is also negotiating with Thailand for the purchase of 50,000 tons (112 million pounds) of rice.

The price of rice allocated from Burma for the first 6 months of 1953 reportedly will be around £ 60 per long ton ($7.50 per 100 pounds) as compared with £ 50 and £ 55 per ton ($6.25 and $6.88 per 100 pounds) during the first and second semesters of 1952, respectively. The price of rice from Red China under the long-term agreement is fixed at £ 54 per ton ($6.75 per 100 pounds).

PERU TO EXPORT RICE

The Government of Peru on February 23 announced an offer of 20,000 metric tons (44,092,000 pounds) of rice for export. Importing countries which reportedly have indicated interest in obtaining this rice include Japan, India, the United Kingdom, and other countries. Peru traditionally is a rice-importing country. This is the first year since 1942 in which that country has had rice for export. In that year, exports during the calendar year actually were less than imports which had been received before the new crop was harvested.

The announcement stated that the bidding was to take place on March 10 and that those interested could obtain from the Peruvian Department of Food Supplies of the Ministry of Agriculture copies of the announcement, samples of the 1952 rice crop, and other information. The rice was to be offered in 2 lots of 10,000 metric tons (22,046,000 pounds) each and were to be loaded for shipment at the ports of Pimentel, Pacasmayo or Eten, at the choice of the bidder.

Rice importation this year in Peru ended in April at the start of a record rice harvest. Government controls regulating an equitable distribution of rice became unnecessary at that time and were discontinued. Although supplies were recognized to be more than adequate to meet even an increased rate of domestic consumption, and large inventories resulted in considerable pressure to export, decision to offer rice for sale abroad was not made until it became apparent that there would be another large harvest beginning in April 1953. If this season's crop approaches the 1952 volume, additional rice may be exported in the current calendar year.

INDOCHINA EXPORTS LESS RICE IN 1952

Rice exports from Indochina in 1952 of 498 million pounds were 221 million pounds less than the 719 million pounds of the preceding year. Shipments in 1952 were 15 percent of the prewar average (1936-40) exports, and were the smallest since 1950, when 267 million pounds were exported from that country. The principal destinations of 1952 exports were Indonesia, the French colonies in Africa, and Singapore.

INDOCHINA: Rice (milled) exports, by country of destination, by grades, 1952

Country of destination	No. 1	No. 2	Cargo	Brokens 1 and 2	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
From Saigon					
France	8	1/	0	0	8
Tunisia	1	0	0	1/	1
French West and East Africa	27	5	0	47	79
Fr. West Indies	1	6	0	0	7
Fr. Pacific Islands	6	1/	0	0	6
Reunion	1/	20	0	0	20
Other	4	1	0	1/	5
Total Fr. Union	47	32	0	47	126
Chile	13	0	0	0	13
Egypt	8	0	0	0	8
Finland	0	0	6	0	6
Br. West Africa	1	0	0	4	5
Hong Kong	0	0	1/	6	6
Malaya-Singapore	1	3	0	0	4
Indonesia	0	0	90	0	90
Br. Borneo	4	1	0	0	5
Ceylon	2	24	35	1	62
Other countries	5	0	0	0	5
Total	81	60	131	58	330
From Phnom Penh					
Hong Kong	0	0	6	14	20
Indonesia	0	0	76	0	76
Singapore	9	2/	28	35	72
Total	9	2/	110	49	168
Total 2 ports	90	60	241	107	498

1/ Less than 500 pounds. 2/ Included in No. 1 rice classification.

Compiled from Embassy reports.

ECUADORAN RICE EXPORTS DEPLETE STOCKS: IMPORTS EXPECTED

Ecuador in 1952 exported nearly 125 million pounds of rice. This was a larger volume than supplies of the 1952 crop would permit in order to ensure ample rice for domestic requirements during the marketing year. As a result, domestic stocks of rice have been reduced to a point at which supplies in early 1953 have not been sufficient for Ecuadoran consumption before the main crop is harvested. Ecuador has 3 rice crops a year harvested in January-April (2 percent), May-August (75 percent), and October-December (23 percent).

To cope with the ensuing scarcities on the domestic market, the Ecuadoran Government early in the year took 2 important measures to replenish supplies: (1) It promulgated on January 12, 1953, a decree which permitted the Directorate of Supplies to attach all stocks at mills and to fix wholesale and retail ceiling prices of rice, and (2) it authorized the importation of 7,500 metric tons (16,534,500 pounds) of milled rice.

Toward the end of January the Monetary Board approved applications for authorization to import 5,000 metric tons (11,023,000 pounds) of rice from Colombia. Prices were $9.17 per 100 pounds for 3,000 tons (6,613,800 pounds) and $10.35 per 100 pounds for 2,000 tons (4,409,200 pounds), c.i.f. Guayaquil. Early in March the Board authorized the importation of an additional 2,500 metric tons (5,511,500 pounds) throughPeru from a third but as yet undetermined source. In spite of these measures, however, Ecuadoran rice continues to be in short supply, and rice prices generally are reported to be rising.

FRANCE MAY DEVELOP NEW TEXTILE FROM CASTOR OIL

A French chemical company has been experimenting in the manufacture of a new synthetic fiber made from castor oil, reports Omer W. Herrmann, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Paris. A representative of the company indicated that the textile, known as rilsan, had essentially the same molecular structure as nylon but its base was castor oil and "roughly 7 percent NH_3."

The company has requested the American Agricultural Attache in Paris to arrange for the purchase of one ton of seed of each of 4 American castor bean varieties. The seed is to be shipped directly to French Morocco, where the company has experimental stations and some 8,600 acres of land for castor beans. The varieties requested were Conner, Cimarron, Baker 1, and Blackwell.

CEYLON'S COCONUT INDUSTRY OUTLOOK NOT FAVORABLE

The outlook for Ceylon's coconut industry for 1953 is not particularly favorable as most of the coconut producing areas have been experiencing a severe drought, according to E. Fernand, American Embassy, Colombo. One unofficial source, who expects a deficit of 20 to 25 percent in 1953, concedes that if weather conditions improve, the shortfall will be made up before the end of the year.

A fairly strong demand for coconut oil from European markets has kept the prices of oil and copra steady at fairly substantial levels since the beginning of 1953. Recently, however, there has been a slight decline in prices. So far this year there has been little demand for copra from India and Pakistan, the chief overseas buyers.

Exports of coconut products during 1952, measured in terms of copra equivalent, totaled 284,239 long tons, an increase of 15 percent from the 247,228 tons exported in 1951. Coconut oil was the most important export followed by desiccated coconut, copra and fresh coconuts.

Coconut oil exports totaled 106,712 tons compared with 109,782 tons in 1951. The principal customers were the United Kingdom, Italy, the Netherlands, Pakistan, and India.

Copra exports totaled 40,731 tons, or more than double the 19,346 tons exported during 1951. The increase was largely the result of greater demand by Pakistan and India.

Desiccated coconut exports totaled 55,622 tons, an increase of 40 percent from the previous year. This was the result of increased orders from the United Kingdom and Germany. Increased activity in the desiccated coconut industry has led to the resumption of production by a number of mills which were almost at a standstill for a considerable time.

Exports of fresh coconuts during 1952 totaled 7,867,474 nuts against 6,621,445 in 1951. The United Kingdom was the principal purchaser.

On October 4, 1952, the Government of Ceylon signed a short-term agreement with Red China, effective for one year, for a supply of 10,000 metric tons of coconut oil. Exports amounting to 200 long tons reportedly were shipped to that destination in January 1953.

Copra and coconut oil prices advanced sharply in October 1952, the former from 162.50 to 215.00 rupees per candy of 560 pounds ($136.20 to $180.20 per long ton) and the latter from 1,025 to 1,425 rupees per long ton (9.6 to 13.3 cents per pound). These were the highest price levels reached during the year. In November, prices declined somewhat but a strong European demand toward the end of the year for coconut oil had its effect on copra which rose to 205 rupees per candy ($171.82) while coconut oil advanced to 1,300 rupees per ton (12.2 cents per pound).

CEYLON: Copra and coconut oil exports,
1952 with comparisons

(Long tons)

Country	Copra				Coconut oil			
	Average 1935-39	1950	1951 1/	1952 1/	Average 1935-39	1950	1951 1/	1952 1/
Canada	-	-	-	-	8,523	8,285	1,646	2,396
West Indies	-	-	-	-	881	-	-	-
Denmark	1,605	300	1,851	-	35	-	-	-
France	354	700	600	-	347	1,515	2,323	194
Western Germany	1,482	-	50	150	1,200	9,351	4,040	6,850
Greece	1,526	-	-	-	120	-	-	-
Italy	6,541	200	1,600	300	1,724	10,397	9,563	19,834
Netherlands	-	-	304	200	-	18,601	22,044	16,073
Sweden	-	2/ 2,400	50	800	3,573	3,575	7,655	1,820
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	84	2,583	957	267
United Kingdom	420	-	-	-	14,160	199	29,674	28,610
Other Europe	4,573	160	280	1,804	5,913	1,906	2,821	1,515
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	146	60	151	228
India	42,553	8,132	5,678	14,985	10,769	4,249	11,328	9,073
Iraq	20	-	109	134	315	253	801	1,034
Pakistan	-	9,219	8,471	22,132	-	11,298	7,757	11,783
Israel	-	-	-	-	15	118	423	278
Syria	60	-	300	-	164	256	580	197
Other Asia	360	6	52	226	2,406	150	1,509	2,105
Egypt	425	-	-	-	2,433	1,231	4,651	3,011
Union of South Africa	-	-	1	-	2,597	36	123	250
Other countries	8	-	-	-	3,608	1,654	1,736	1,194
Total	59,927	21,117	19,346	40,731	59,013	75,717	109,782	106,712

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Actually exported in November 1948.

American Embassy, Colombo.

U.S. SESAME SEED IMPORTS DECLINE IN 1952

The United States imported slightly less sesame seed in 1952 than in the previous year and roughly only one-fifth of the average prewar volume. Virtually all of the seed--5,819 tons out of a total of 5,919 tons--originated in Nicaragua and El Salvador. Nicaragua alone accounted for 4,394 tons.

UNITED STATES: Sesame seed imports
by country of origin, 1952 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Country of origin	Average 1935-39	1949	1950	1951 1/	1952 1/
NORTH AMERICA:					
El Salvador	16	1,210	705	693	1,418
Guatemala	4	-	242	398	-
Nicaragua	97	2,771	2,852	2,839	4,394
Other	141	66	85	14	7
Total	258	4,047	3,884	3,944	5,819
ASIA:					
China	26,501	1,292	6,460	716	-
Hong Kong	638	67	26	24	3
India	434	-	127	455	-
Turkey	16	-	136	-	33
Other	1,031	1	9	1,080	36
Total	28,670	1,360	6,758	2,275	72
OTHER	285	2	17	-	28
Grand total	29,213	5,409	10,659	6,219	5,919

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

FRENCH MOROCCO MAY HAVE EXPORTABLE SURPLUS OF LINSEED OIL

Trade sources estimate that French Morocco may have about 7,000 short tons of linseed oil for export in 1953, reports W. N. Stokes and A. S. Junod, American Consulate, Rabat. Exports in 1952 were reported at 438,243 bushels of seed and 8,558 tons of oil. The price, f.o.b. Casablanca for linseed oil in 200 liter drums was 175 francs per kilogram (22.7 cents per pound) as of March 1. Flaxseed production in 1952 was estimated officially at 1.1 million bushels compared with 1.3 million in 1951.

No exportable surplus of olive oil exists as crushings from the 1952 olive crop--possibly 13,000 tons including allowances for growers--are far short of domestic requirements; in fact, heavy imports of other edible oils, such as peanut oil, already have begun and are expected to exceed 13,000 tons in 1953 compared with less than 3,300 in 1952 (an excellent olive year).

Morocco produces small quantities of other oilseeds and oils. The production of sunflower seed to be pressed for edible oil is steadily increasing and reached 7,700 tons in 1952. As only 712 tons of seed were exported in 1952, domestic consumption of sunflower seed oil approximated 1,000 tons. No exportable surplus is envisioned.

Sesame seed production, largely by native farmers on irrigated tracts, was 424 tons in 1952, yielding about 215 tons of sesame oil. Small quantities are exported to Tunisia and Algeria.

Peanut production in 1952 was about 440 tons, all for local consumption. Safflower seed output approximated 2,200 tons. Poppy seeds are grown in experimental quantities on 620-740 acres.

PORTUGAL'S OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REVISED UPWARD

Portugal's olive oil production from the 1952 olive crop is now estimated officially at 57,600 short tons compared with the all-time high of 117,000 from the 1951 crop, according to James O. Howard, Agricultural Attache American Embassy, Lisbon. This volume is much larger than previously reported and the largest off-year production ever recorded. The increase in the estimate is due to higher oil content and less damage caused by weather and the olive fly than was previously expected.

Stocks of edible olive oil on March 1, including those in the hands of farmers for their own use, were estimated at 55,000 tons, which is considered sufficient to meet local requirements until the new crop becomes available in November.

Consumption of edible olive oil is estimated at approximately 77,000 tons in 1952 compared with 75,000 in 1951 and about 70,000 in 1950.

Edible olive oil exports amounted to 5,274 tons in 1952 compared with 4,843 tons the previous year. The largest volume--2,644 tons--went to Brazil and the bulk of the remainder to Portuguese colonies. Edible olive oil may be exported provided an equal quantity is imported for local consumption. The exports must go to countries that pay in dollars. However, if such dollar-paying countries form part of the European Payments Union, exports will not be allowed. This policy does not apply to the colonies.

Prices of olive oil for local consumption are the same as those fixed by the Ministry of Economy on October 12, 1951. They will continue in effect until the new crop becomes available in November. By maintaining fixed prices all the way from the farmer to the consumer, the Government has prevented the fluctuations between the "off" and "on" years which normally would result from uncontrolled conditions.

ECUADOR SEIZES HOG LARD STOCKS

The Government of Ecuador, by Decree 283, ordered the attachment of local hog lard stocks in favor of the Directorate of Supplies, reports J.L. Martinez, American Consulate General, Guayaquil. Lard so attached will be payable 30 days after seizure at 350 sucres (about $20.00) per quintal of 101.43 pounds. Retail prices throughout Ecuador for hog lard and vegetable fats alike were fixed at S/4 per Spanish pound (22.6 cents per U.S. pound). The Directorate of Supplies further was authorized to attach hog lard at Custom houses, including arrivals 4 months after March 9, 1953, the date on which Decree 283 was promulgated.

The foregoing action climaxes the recent controversy between Government officials (seeking to protect consumers) and importers, merchants, and manufacturers over hog lard and vegetable fat supplies and prices.

The price of S/350 per quintal at which the Directorate is to attach hog lard constitutes the cost or near cost to the majority of importers, and in many instances is S/35 to S/75 ($2.00-$4.30) below cost. It is reported, for example, that the cost to an importer paying U.S. $13.80 per hundredweight of hog lard c.i.f. Guayaquil and exchange tax of 33 percent before it was increased to 44 percent, was about S/415 duty paid and delivered, or S/65 more than the Directorate has been directed to pay. (NOTE: The exchange tax of 33 percent on imported hog lard was increased by Decree 212 of March 2, 1953, to 44 percent of the c.i.f. value. In addition to the tax, hog lard is subject to an import duty of S/0.60 per gross kilogram (1.6 cents per pound) plus 21 imports and surcharges equalling about 27 percent of the c.i.f. value.)

U.K. REMOVES CONTROLS ON PRODUCTION, SALE OF CERTAIN FATS AND OILS

Restrictions on the production, sale or use of certain fats and oils in the United Kingdom were removed on February 15, 1953, when the Oils and Fats Order, 1952, as amended, was replaced by the Oils and Fats Order, 1953.

Details of the new Order are as follows:

"Linseed and Linseed Oil: The remaining restrictions on the production and use of linseed oil will be removed. In particular licenses to crush linseed will no longer be needed;

"Technical Tallow and Rendered Pig Fat (Other than Lard): The prohibition on the use for food of technical tallow and rendered pig fat (other than lard) will be relaxed. This prohibition was introduced in 1949 chiefly because of the shortage for industrial purposes of these types of fat. Under the new Order, producers may sell and food manufacturers may buy and use, subject to certain conditions, technical tallow and rendered pig fat (other than lard) that is wholesome and suitable for human consumption. Details of the conditions imposed should be obtained from the Order.

"Fat Obtained from Cooking Ham or Bacon: All restrictions will be removed on the sale of fat (known as 'cook-house fat' or 'Skimmings') resulting from the cooking of ham or bacon for sale. The necessary amendments have also been made to the Fats and Cheese (Rationing) Order, 1952, with effect from February 15th, 1953."

GREECE TO EXPORT OLIVE OIL IN VOLUME IN 1953

The Greek Government is expected to permit the exportation of 5,500 short tons of olive oil during 1953, reports Print Hudson, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Athens. This marks the first time in the postwar period that large shipments of olive oil have been allowed. Since the war the Government has exercised strict control of exports because of limited sources of fats and oils and the increasing demand for olive oil. Total exports for 1952 were only 251 tons compared with 231 in 1951. Prewar (1934-38) exports averaged 12,795 tons. The oil for 1953 exports is to come from private holdings rather than from state-held stocks. The exportation is to be subsidized at the rate of 10 percent for oil of 5 degree acidity shipped in barrels, 15 percent for refined oil in large containers and 20 percent for refined oil in small containers. Current prices offered by Italy were used as a basis for deciding upon the level of subsidies.

Olive oil production from the 1952 olive crop is now officially estimated at 78,000 tons compared with 155,000 tons from the 1951 crop, which was one of the highest of record.

The number of bearing trees in Greece as of November 1952 was estimated at 69 million, an increase of 6 percent since 1946.

Olive oil consumption during 1952 is estimated at 110,000 tons. Consumption fluctuates from year to year according to available supplies and prices. Rationing of olive oil, along with other foodstuffs, was discontinued on February 1, 1953. Sufficient state stocks are to be maintained for emergency reserve and to keep prices in line. Surplus stocks are expected to be disposed of through state sales.

The relatively stable prices throughout the year attest to the success of the Greek Government's and Mission's efforts in the control of prices. Olive oil prices received by farmers averaged 11,500 drachmas per oka (27 cents per pound).

BARLEY and OATS--(Continued from Page 282)

Record crops are reported for Australia. Barley production at 35 million bushels compares with about 23 million a year ago and the prewar level of about 12 million. Barley exports are expected to be at a new record figure of about 25 million bushels. Oats, at 53 million bushels, compares with the previous record of 51 million in 1947-48. Shipments of oats to Italy and Belgium were reported recently.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN INDIA REMAINS ON HIGH LEVEL

Mill consumption of cotton in India during August-November 1952, the latest months for which official statistics are available, totaled 1,205,000 bales (500 pounds gross) compared with 1,062,000 bales during these months in 1951, according to V. Krishnamurthy of the American Embassy, Bombay.

Consumption is expected to be somewhat lower during the remainder of this season because of apparent weakening in demand for cotton textiles, especially in export markets. Also, the supply of hydroelectric power available to mills in southern India has been reduced substantially since February 1, 1953. However, some mills have already installed diesel power generators and others are planning such installations. Despite expected declines, mill consumption in 1952-53 may approximate the high level of 3,287,000 bales consumed in 1951-52. Additional quantities of cotton consumed in homes and nonspinning industries are usually estimated at about 220,000 bales annually.

Imports of cotton during the first half of this season (August 1952-January 1953) totaled 236,000 bales (500 pounds gross), a decline of 151,000 bales from the quantity imported during the comparable period a year earlier. Of the 1952-53 imports, 80,000 bales originated in British East Africa, 72,000 bales in the United States, and 61,000 bales in Egypt, compared with 50,000 bales, 232,000 bales, and 56,000 bales, respectively, from these countries during the first half of 1951-52. Total imports this season are expected to be considerably less than the 1,006,000 bales imported last season. Stocks are still larger than normal, about 980,000 bales reportedly being held on November 30, 1952.

An import quota of 408,000 bales (500 pounds gross), including cotton from dollar and nondollar areas, was announced earlier for the January-June 1953 period. Outstanding licenses for United States cotton, i.e., licenses issued in 1951-52 but not thus far used, may still be used until June 30, 1953. The quantity involved, about 150,000 bales, is allowable as additional quota, but the regulation announced on November 15, 1952, permitting the conversion of such licenses into licenses for importing nondollar cotton was rescinded on January 17, 1953.

Exports of cotton during August 1952-January 1953 totaled 157,000 bales, compared with only 2,000 bales during this period in 1951-52. Of the 1952-53 exports, more than half (87,000 bales) were shipped to Japan. The sharp increase in exports over last season may be attributed to a number of factors, i.e., substantial stocks of old-crop cotton, a large 1952-53 crop, export quotas were announced much earlier than in 1951, restrictions on exports of some Asiatic varieties were removed, and the export tax was reduced by 50 percent on March 16, 1952, resulting in considerably lower prices of Indian cotton thus far this season than in the comparable period last season. The total export quota for 1952-53, the intial allocations for which were announced in October 1952, is now 204,000 bales plus any unused portion of the 1951-52 export quota.

Exports of some varieties, such as Zoda, Assam/Comilla, and Coconada, are not subject to quantitative restrictions. The export tax on Bengal Desi was earlier reduced from 200 rupees to 125 rupees per bale (10.70 to 6.69 U.S. cents per pound). The tax on other varieties remains at 200 rupees (currently 10.74 cents).

The third official estimate of the 1952-53 crop places production at 2,015,000 bales (500 pounds gross), about 8 percent below the third estimate for 1951-52. In past years the final estimate has been considerably above the third estimate. The decline in the indicated production during 1952-53 may be primarily attributed to poorer-than- expected crops in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras. The 1951-52 crop, currently estimated at 3,100,000 bales, was the largest in the Republic of India since the partitioning of the Indian subcontinent.

FOREIGN DEMAND APPEARS GOOD FOR U.S. BEANS IN 1953 1/

Large shipments of United States beans continued to Mexico in January 1953 in spite of known factors which indicate that shipments in 1953 may not total as large as the record of 1952. Shipments to Cuba, according to latest information, should continue large in 1953. Possibly they will be near the record of last year. Sizable shipments are continuing to Western Europe and exports to Israel are off to an unusual start in the new year. In January 1953 the United States sent 145,000 bags of 100 pounds to Mexico, 40,000 to Cuba, 35,000 to Western European countries and 75,000 bags to Israel. This was the second largest shipment to Israel for any month of record.

Barring unforeseen circumstances elsewhere in the world, the bulk of the import demand for United States beans in 1953 will depend largely on conditions in Mexico and Cuba which have been the major importers on the one hand and Chile on the other which is the major competitor to United States beans in the Cuban market. Mexico and Cuba together took 69 percent of the record United States exports of 1952.

Bean crop conditions were better in Mexico this marketing season than last and bean export prices are higher in the United States. Also there are reported signs of weakness in the strong economic conditions of Mexico. These factors may retard exports to Mexico before the year is over despite continued large shipments in January. Crop conditions in Cuba have not been stated officially but information available gives every indication that another poor crop was harvested in December 1952. This should continue strong demand in Cuba. A larger crop is in prospect in Chile for 1953, but its contribution to the Cuban market may not be especially significant compared with other years.

There is reason to expect that the 1953 demand in Europe will continue strong until conditions of the 1953 domestic bean crops in Europe are known.--By Orval E. Goodsell, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

1/ A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular.

BEANS, dry ripe: Exports from the United States by specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1947-52

(Calendar years)

Continent and country	Average		Annual					
	1935-39	1945-49	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	100 pound bags	100 pound bags	100 pound bags	100 pound bags	100 pound bags	100 pound bags	100 pound bags	100 pound bags
AMERICAS								
Canada	10,305	37,649	67,473	12,393	40,943	42,009	124,933	35,938
Mexico	4,716	1,267	1,841	2,365	1,244	466	326,444	1,533,893
Cuba	72,451	351,738	514,459	576,457	525,993	678,638	796,265	1,126,447
Colombia	1,546	571	493	1,690	588	199,634	748	833
Venezuela	2,742	4,567	4,636	8,340	9,239	33,775	49,012	37,977
Panama, Republic of	6,434	1,551	1,843	1,946	1,969	4,381	5,035	4,392
Panama, Canal Zone	1,683	4,573	6,352	5,680	3,757	2,074	2,029	2,546
British Honduras	741	2,950	4,982	3,995	4,911	403	3,783	4,572
Curacao	2,298	4,616	6,125	6,718	6,162	3,746	4,608	3,653
Others	11,280	7,717	8,217	5,018	13,390	2,923	4,496	6,164
Total	114,196	417,199	616,421	624,602	608,196	968,049	1,317,353	2,756,415
EUROPE								
Belgium	5,961	4,031	7,957	150	1,112	36,952	48,563	105,378
Austria	0	137,546	179,458	472,156	0	86	304	0
France	7,315	57,856	43,727	3,337	4,435	5,463	1,798	697
Germany	168	161,391	600	300,956	495,151	11	27	142,864
Italy	0	176,403	229,722	487,708	12	8,801	5,489	46,492
Greece	448	186,824	95,392	431,562	236,204	56,432	231,348	42,564
Netherlands	407	182	383	331	103	411	750	466,667
United Kingdom	1,808	197,640	408,945	0	0	0	360,222	208,820
Yugoslavia	0	1,491	7,385	0	0	346,638	403,573	0
Others	18,862	214,913	18,234	26,676	1,678	3,194	5,866	5,272
Total	34,969	1,138,277	991,803	1,722,876	738,695	457,988	1,057,940	1,018,754
AFRICA								
Total	167	7,109	612	546	240	1,159	1,690	220
MIDDLE EAST								
Palestine-Israel	22	127	0	156	480	33,902	137,980	77,466
Saudi Arabia	0	603	1,382	1,021	561	74	344	596
Others	28	225	212	142	151	18	14	2,204
Total	50	955	1,594	1,319	1,192	33,994	138,338	80,266
FAR EAST								
Japan	3	73,704	33	97,309	271,176	164	426	2,058
Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	252,859	200
Philippines, Republic of	1,987	6,565	3,343	6,529	9,368	4,725	4,953	4,904
Others	1,001	7,370	2,046	938	599	168	98	145
Total	2,991	87,639	5,422	104,776	281,143	5,057	258,336	7,307
OCEANIA								
Total	5,587	4,598	3,171	895	3,427	2,763	2,013	2,095
WORLD TOTAL	157,960	1,655,777	1,619,023	2,455,014	1,632,893	1,469,010	2,775,670	3,865,057

Compiled from records of the Bureau of Census.

CANADA DECREASES CIGARETTE TAX; INCREASES CONSUMPTION

Canada's 1952 cigarette consumption increased 14 percent as a result of lowering cigarette tax in April 1952, according to Paul Nyhus, Agricultural Attache, Ottawa. Flue-cured leaf used in manufacture in 1952 reportedly reached an all-time high. Cigarette consumption during the calendar year 1952 totaled 17.8 billion pieces as compared with 15.7 billion in 1951. The 1950 consumption was 17.2 billion pieces.

Flue-cured leaf used in manufacture in 1952 totaled 73.4 million pounds (dry weight). This compares with the 63.9 million pounds used in manufacturing during 1951. The 1951 total was much lower than the 70.4 million pounds used in 1950. This decrease in 1951 is attributed to decreased consumption of cigarettes due to the tax increase made effective April 1951.

Canada's increase in tobacco consumption has partially alleviated the large leaf surplus reported earlier. However, if anticipated consumption and exports reach 105.0 million pounds in 1953 a surplus of about 25.0 million pounds will still remain from the 1952 crop.

Flue-cured bonded stocks were reported at 133.0 million pounds on December 31, 1952. However, this does not reflect the current leaf supply situation inasmuch as only a portion of the 1952 crop had been processed and packed.

1952-53 WORLD COFFEE [1/] PRODUCTION FORECAST HIGHER

World coffee production in 1952-53 is now estimated at 40,000,000 bags of 132.3 pounds each, an increase of 4 percent over 1951-52 production of 38,279,000 bags. This is an increase of 640,000 bags over our earlier forecast for 1952-53 of November 21, 1952. Production increases are expected in each of the principal producing areas of the world except Africa. Coffee production in North America in 1952-53 is estimated to be 3 percent higher than 1951-52; South America 6 percent higher; and Asia and Oceania 2 percent higher. Africa is expected to be 1 percent lower.

In the summer and early fall of 1949, spot prices of Santos No. 4 rose from 28.75 to 51 cents a pound. In February 1951, the Office of Price Stabilization placed coffee under a ceiling price of 55.5 cents a pound and until coffee price control was removed on March 12, 1953, fluctuations were slight, but now they have again begun to advance.

Many factors have combined to bring about this situation. Increased consumption both in the United States and Europe, plus decreased production since prewar (1935-39), have practically exhausted our coffee stocks. Higher standards of living and higher local wages than before are reported from most countries producing coffee and these have contributed to higher prices at the shipping points.

[1/] A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

MONTHLY SUMMARY FOR ARGENTINE WOOL

The Argentine wool market was quite active under strengthening prices, with dominating interest from Japan and France in fine crossbreds, according to Charles C. Wilson, Assistant Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. The United States remained an important outlet for coarse wools, but the United Kingdom has also been a steady buyer at slightly higher prices. Many exporters have already taken enough orders to keep busy into May and producers are now eager to sell at the higher prices presently prevailing.

Heavy sales were made to Japan, which reportedly is interested in utilizing its credit position under the former Japanese-Argentine trade agreement. Equivalent prices for these transactions ranged as high as $1.45 per pound, clean basis, c & f Boston for fine crossbreds, at the rate of 500 pesos per $100 fixed by the original agreement. Arrangements are being made whereby France will purchase Argentine wool to an equivalent value of $5 million, which is expected to be mainly fine crossbreds but may include some lower grades. It is understood that these sales will have the same exchange rate as for dollar or sterling sales, i.e., 625 pesos per $100.

Local quotations in dollars were still 48 cents per pound, greasy basis, c & f Boston for coarse fleeces, 45 cents for second clip coarse wools. Sales of unskirted coarse fleeces were made to the United Kingdom at 49 1/2 cents, about 8 percent over United States prices.

Exports: The Buenos Aires Herald reports February wool shipments at about 43 million pounds, of which 20,119 thousand were to the United States 6,691 thousand to Belgium, 6,012 thousand to England, and 2,233 thousand to the Netherlands. Total October-January exports reached 186,798 thousand compared to 21,378 thousands the previous year and 76,107 thousand two years ago.

WOOL: Argentine Exports to all Destinations, October 1, 1952 through January 31, 1953

Destination	
	1,000 pounds
United States	93,627
France	150
United Kingdom	42,119
Belgium	21,724
Netherlands	5,590
Germany	9,614
Switzerland	3,807
Italy	2,026
Japan	3,053
Others	5,088
Total	186,798

URUGUAY WOOL MARKET REPORT

Prices firmed for Uruguayan wool in February; however, the volume of sales was reduced, due probably to carnival vacations in that country. Trade with Europe and in particular to the United Kingdom was more pronounced and there was little United States buyer interests. During the month of February and the first week of March export permits were approved for slightly over 20,000 bales of greasy and washed wool and only 3,000 bales were destined to the United States. This departure from the traditional export pattern has become more and more marked and will doubtless have a highly restrictive effect on Uruguay's trade with the United States since wool is the principal dollar earner in normal times.

Unsold wool stocks in all positions, available for export, the last of February were estimated at approximately 100 million pounds greasy weight, of which about 20 million pounds are 1951-52 season wool.

Total shipments of all wool types at 23,203 bales during February was a decided drop from the 31,000 bales exported during January reflecting the short month and the holiday season. Total exports for the first 5 months (October-February) of the 1952-53 wool year amounted to 128,067 bales as compared to only 15,344 for the same period a year earlier.

URUGUAY: Wool Exports by Country of Destination
October 1, 1952 - February 28, 1953

(bales)

Country of Destination	Greasy & Washed	Tops	Other Processed	Total
United Kingdom	39,359	474	66	39,899
United States	31,355	5,389	1,696	38,440
Germany	6,902	549	8	7,459
Italy	10,164	679	-	10,843
France	6,662	-	43	6,705
Netherlands	4,344	2,304	46	6,694
Belgium	4,868	927	439	6,234
Japan	1,512	3,983	-	5,495
Switzerland	779	1,594	24	2,397
Sweden	1,254	201	-	1,455
Denmark	641	-	-	641
Colombia	283	237	65	585
Canada	501	-	-	501
Czechoslovakia	339	-	-	339
Israel	-	176	-	176
Greece	48	77	-	125
Turkey	-	30	-	30
Bolivia	6	15	-	21
Portugal	11	-	-	11
Guatemala	10	-	-	10
Norway	7	-	-	7
Total	109,045	16,635	2,387	128,067

ARGENTINE MEAT PRODUCTION UP; EXPORTS DOWN

Total Argentine commercial slaughter and meat production in 1952 was up slightly over 1951 and exports were down due largely to the accumulation of stocks in the final quarter while awaiting the new Anglo-Argentine contract which was signed on December 31.

Cattle and sheep slaughter was up over last year reflecting increased numbers but hog slaughter continued to decline as numbers have not recovered from the short corn crops harvested in 1951 and 1952. Slaughter in all categories was below 1950 and prewar as indicated by 1938 data.

Exports of all meat were lower than in other postwar years and only about one-third of 1938 totals indicating the pressure of the expanded population on meat production.

ARGENTINA: Commercial meat production and exports of meat in 1952, with comparison

Classification				
Commercial slaughter-1000 head				
Cattle	4,424	4,706	3,818	4,173
Hogs	1,055	1,418	1,067	773
Sheep	6,714	3,833	2,658	3,720
Commercial production-mil, lbs.				
Beef and veal	2,175	2,144	1,800	1,841
Pork	178	269	225	135
Mutton and lamb	245	152	113	166
Total	2,598	2,565	2,138	2,142
Exports - mil. lbs.				
Beef, fresh or frozen	981.4	375.4	239.6	212.0
Beef, canned	2/ 163.7	174.8	212.3	89.8
Beef specialities	10.8	20.5	45.3	39.1
Mutton and lamb, fresh or frozen	105.0	91.0	54.5	97.4
Mutton, canned	3/	2.4	1.8	2.4
Mutton, salted	2.5	-	-	0.4
Pork, fresh or frozen	18.5	23.6	27.8	14.9
Pork, canned	3/	1.3	0.6	4/
Hams	12.6	9.0	1.3	-
Bacon and salt pork	8.8	4.9	1.5	0.5
Total exports	1,303.3	702.9	584.7	456.5

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes canned pork and mutton. 3/ Included with canned beef. 4/ Less than 100,000 pounds.

Compiled from official and other sources.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION OPENS STRONG

The opening week of the current series London wool auctions opened very strong with keen competition between the home trade and continental interests. Prices reflected increases that have been made in Dominion auctions since the last London sales. Good medium fleeces 64's-70's averaged $1.92 per pound, clean basis, compared with $1.89 in the closing week of the February auction, and $1.47 a year ago. Fine crossbred 56's averaged $1.07, $1.00 and $0.79 for the above dates, and 46's crossbreds averaged $0.84, $0.78, and $0.57.

IRAN'S FATS AND OILS OUTPUT UP SLIGHTLY IN 1952

Iran's fats and oils production in 1952 is roughly estimated at 35,000 short tons, of which 23,000 tons is animal fats and 12,000 tons vegetable oils, according to the American Embassy, Tehran. This represents a slight increase in both commodity groups from the preceding year when 22,000 tons of animal fats and 11,500 tons of vegetable oils were produced.

All but a negligible part of the animal fats and oils produced in Iran are consumed domestically. Imports of edible vegetable oils and oleomargarine are increasing slowly and it is expected that imports of oils during the current marketing year will amount to around 2,200 tons.

Animal fats and vegetable oils that will be left in stock at the end of the current marketing year, August 23, 1953, was forecast at about 1,100 and 1,650 tons, respectively.

YUGOSLAVIA'S FATS AND OILS CONSUMPTION IN 1952

Consumption of slaughter fats and vegetable fats and oils in Yugoslavia in 1952 was estimated by the Government at about 135,600 and 32,000 short tons, respectively, reports Woodruff Wallner of the American Embassy, Belgrade. According to the official data slaughter fat output in 1952 was 93,700 tons and vegetable fats and oils production was 17,600 tons. Fats and oils imported during the year were 32,101 tons of lard, 2,763 tons of tallow, 582 tons of margarine, 110 tons of edible fish oils, 1,949 tons of soybean oil and 8,239 tons of inedible fats and oils. Exports of fats and oils from Yugoslavia in 1952 were nil.

Controlled retail prices in Belgrade during the past year for lard, in dinars per kilogram (cents per pound in parentheses), were: January-200 (30.2); February to July-190 (28.7); August to December-180 (27.2). Similar data for edible vegetable oils in 1952 were: January and February-150 (22.7); March to May-160 to 180 (24.3-27.2); June-170 to 190 (25.7-28.7); July-200 (30.2); August to December-190 (28.7).

THAILAND'S EXPORTS OF PEANUTS, COPRA CAKES UP IN 1952

Thailand exported 22,476 short tons of peanuts in 1952 compared with 15,646 tons in 1951, according to J. Lloyd, American Embassy, Bangkok. Almost one-half of the total--10,934 tons--went to Malaya while shipments of 5,054 and 4,331 tons went to Japan and Hong Kong, respectively. Peanut production in 1952 was reported at 80,360 tons or slightly less than the 1951 output of 83,670 tons.

Copra cake exports amounted to 7,835 tons in 1952 and 7,413 tons in 1951. Malaya was the leading market, taking 5,720 tons in 1952 and 5,742 tons in 1951.

CORRECTION

In the article entitled "Fats and Oils: World Production and Trade" published in Foreign Crops and Markets, March 23, 1953, Volume 66, Number 12, table 1, page 250, the following 1952 figures should replace those shown in the table: olive oil-715; total edible vegetable oils-8,030; estimated world total-25,105. Also in table 2, page 251, the following average 1945-49 figures should replace those shown: olive oil-50; total edible vegetable oils-830; grand total-4,007.